

CHEESE FACTORIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Every Farm With Five to Ten Cows Will Soon Have a Small Plant.

News & Courier.

Pickens, Feb. 5.—It is not unlikely that Pickens County is the pioneer County in the State in the cheese industry. There seems to be a growing interest in this comparatively new industry, and when it is better understood, the industry will likely become general. No well equipped farm with even as many as five to ten good milk cows, will be without a small plant for the manufacture of cheese.

Mr. C. G. Voigt, who lives in this County, a few miles from Easley, introduced the manufacture of cheese in this County, and possibly knows more about the industry than any individual in the State.

Mr. Voigt was raised in West Salem, Ill. He began the study of the industry about fifteen years ago. The first factory he had charge of was at Elgin, Ill., in 1892. The year following he superintended the first combined cheese and butter factory in the State of Utah. From Utah he came to Virginia, where he remained until about three years ago, where he started the first cheese factory and creamery in the State of Virginia. This plant was the Tom Brook, located in the valley of the Shenandoah, and has proven a great success.

Mr. M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern Railroad, induced Mr. Voigt to come to South Carolina, where he settled at Easley about three years ago.

THE EASLEY CHEESE FACTORY.

Mr. Voigt at once began the construction of what he believes to be the first cheese factory in South Carolina. This began operation in May, 1902. This plant started out auspiciously and its product found ready sale at profitable prices. But soon the farmers found that by retailing their surplus milk to the mill operators, they could realize more than the cheese factory paid for their product.

The management then decided to send to the country and collect the milk. This was found too expensive as the farmers from whom the milk could be obtained were too remote and too scattered. There was no previous contract or arrangement made by which the factory should receive a stated supply of milk to keep it in operation. It depended upon voluntary contributions, which proved inadequate for the maintenance of the plant. The result was the factory suspended operation the past year. So far as the first cheese factory in South Carolina is concerned, it must be termed a distinct failure.

GEORGE'S CREEK FACTORY.

While the Easley plant was in no way a financial success so far as that plant is concerned, yet it furnished an object lesson to the wide-awake farmers who came in contact with its operation. The farmers saw that the Easley Creamery had closed because of a lack of milk with which to operate. They reasoned that by clubbing together and obligating themselves to furnish a stipulated amount of milk daily, that the obstacle the Easley plant had encountered would be certainly overcome.

This plan was decided upon by about a dozen farmers in the George's Creek neighborhood, situated four miles northeast of Easley. Accordingly, the George's Creek Creamery was organized last April. It is a small plant, equipped at an actual expense of \$300 or \$400. It has a capacity of 150 gallons per day. The milk of a little more than thirty cows goes to the plant, which is a good deal less than the full capacity. At present the price paid for milk is about \$1.30 per 100 pounds; 100 pounds of milk is equivalent to 12½ gallons. In the North the average is ten pounds of cheese to the 100 pounds of milk; in the South about twelve pounds to the hundred. The average in some instances in this County has been far above twelve pounds.

The bulk of the product of George's Creek factory is sold in Greenville at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound and the supply is far short of the demand. After it is manufactured the cheese stands for a time, from three to six weeks. If used within a short time after it is manufactured it is very mild. There is a growing demand, the fancy grocers say, for just that kind of cheese.

The officers of George's Creek factory are as follows: E. E. Perry, president; C. H. Carpenter, vice president; R. L. Perry, secretary and treasurer.

BRUSHY CREEK CREAMERY.

At Brushy Creek, six miles south of Easley, is to be found another community of progressive farmers that may be termed apt scholars to learn the art of cheese-making from

the object lesson, which they observed at Easley. They profited by observation at Easley, and by clubbing together, they have overcome the obstacles that proved the downfall of the Easley Creamery.

The Brushy Creek Cheese Factory was organized August 1, 1903. It was immediately equipped at a cost of about \$700 and is the best plant in the County. The first cheese was made November 14, 1903. A short time after this date this factory turned out 61 pounds of cheese from 398 pounds of milk. Mr. Voigt, the cheese expert, says this is the finest record of cheese making he has ever known in his long experience. The average in the South for this amount of milk is about 48 pounds. The officers of this plant are: J. W. Rosamond, president; W. C. Pickens, vice president, and C. J. Ellison, secretary and treasurer.

HAND OUTFITS.

Mr. C. G. Voigt has in successful operation on his farm what he terms a "hand outfit" for making cheese. He has also introduced a similar contrivance among some of his neighbors. The hand outfit is a very simple contrivance for the manufacture of cheese and is made in different sizes, with a capacity of 10, 20 or 30 gallons per day. It can easily be operated by a woman. The quality of cheese thus produced is as good as that of an ordinary plant. The hand outfit saves expense of driving and hauling to factories. The cost of the outfit is \$20 to \$30 or more, dependent upon the capacity.

By actual calculation, Mr. Voigt cleared \$19.90 on two cows in one month by converting their product into cheese.

CHEESE IN OCOOEE.

Three new plants have recently been organized in Ocoee. One is located at Walhalla, known as the Walhalla Cheese Factory. It was organized October 16, 1903. Capital stock \$600. B. R. Moss, secretary and treasurer. This plant will be in operation early in the Spring.

In the lower portion of Ocoee are two other plants, each of 200-gallon capacity. One is located at Tokenna, the other at Mount Tabor. Miles P. Singleton is president of the latter. All these plants have been organized on the co-operative plan of the farmers, as they are in this County—in fact the idea was obtained from Pickens.

ADVANTAGES IN CHEESE MAKING.

Dr. Nesom, of Clemson College, upon being asked the practicability of establishing a cheese factory in the State not very long since, sent the following letter, which contains many practical suggestions that ought to be helpful at this time, when there is diligent search for new enterprises for the farm as well as the factory:

"I am delighted to hear that the prospects for cheese factories in your section are good. I have frequently taken occasion to remark that the principal reason why farms all over the South are decreasing in fertility and value is that our system of agriculture forces the sale of field crops instead of animal products. If all that will do to feed to animals were fed on the farms, where it is grown, and the manure returned to the soil, poor lands would soon be a thing of the past, for it should be remembered that all clay and sandy lands in this section are susceptible to the highest state of fertilization. This is not true of prairie and lime lands. Before we can have cheese factories we must have plenty of good dairy cattle, and before we can keep these cattle economically we must have good pastures, hay meadows and grain fields to produce all the required food on the farm.

Some things produced may be exchanged for others, as the exchange of cotton, cotton seed and milk for cotton seed meal.

Some seem to doubt the ability of South Carolina farmers to produce feed in abundance. For the benefit of the doubters, I will say that a Northern cattle man, who recently visited this State, told me that cattle could be grown here and maintained at half what they cost in the North.

We have the three requisites for any stock country, namely: A good soil, a warm climate and plenty of rainfall. There is no doubt that dairy cattle are the most profitable of any class, if they are properly handled, and a ready market is found for their product. The dairyman near the city, where he can sell fresh, sweet milk, gets most out of the business; while those located in the country and at small towns are forced to resort to the manufacture of butter and cheese, so as to get the products into a condensed

form to enable him to transport them to distant markets at the cheapest possible freight rate.

Butter will yield about half as much as the sale of sweet milk, but when the cheese factory comes along it will pay as much for the milk as it will bring if made into butter, and the dairyman is relieved of all the trouble of making and marketing the butter.

Experts claim that milk in this State will make more cheese and better cheese than same amount of milk will in the North. This is no doubt true, and is possibly due to the fact that much of the milk here is gotten from Jersey and other dairy breeds that give a rich milk, to favorable climatic conditions and luxuriant feeds.

Dairy cattle in the rural districts can only be made profitable by using the dairy products in the manufacture of butter or cheese, and if they cannot be used it is better to discard them altogether and breed beef cattle, so that the animals themselves may be sold at a profit for food.

In the light of these facts and the advantages South Carolina possesses it will not be surprising if the State, within the course of a few years, at least produces enough cheese for home consumption, and not impossible that a surplus will be sold to the world at large. W. E. Dendy.

Experiences of a Wild Steer.

Monday morning ex-Sheriff Curt A. Robinson brought a large drove of cattle to town to be shipped to Cincinnati, says the Lancaster Record.

Among the drove was a steer which might be called "daffy," as it acted in a strange manner as soon as it came in sight of town. It continued to become more unruly until the public square was reached, when the several drivers could not manage the animal and it ran about the streets roaring, frightening horses and creating excitement generally. After repeated efforts to get the steer to the pen, the chase was abandoned and the animal disappeared. Mr. Robinson thinking it had returned to his farm. That night, when the south-bound passenger train came in the steer showed up at the depot. The headlight on an engine seems to attract animals, and the steer came up to the engine. It seemed to be making a careful study of the machine, coming up almost against the drivers. Engineer Ed Mason had been watching the steer closely, and as he opened the throttle and pulled out he spat a large mouthful of tobacco juice which landed squarely in the animal's eye. As Mason chews the strongest of "long green," the dose was a very hot one, and pain made the steer frantic. It reared on its hind legs, plunged to and fro, and just as the last coach passed it gave one terrific plunge and landed squarely on the platform of the slowly moving coach. The steps were covered with ice, and, plunging to free itself, the steer's legs were soon so wedged between the guard-rails to hold it securely. When Capt. Frank Webb went through the train he opened the rear door, as usual, to see if any one was stealing a ride. Trained railroad men, like the genial Capt. Webb, never have time to stop and consider the "ifs" and "ands" of a proposition, so quickly taking in the situation he called the train crew to his assistance.

"Now," said the Captain, "if we pitch it off and kill it the company will be sued for enough to pay for ten steers, so we must devise ways to save it." Examination showed that the animal had not been injured, so the crew quickly decided to tie the steer securely. This was done with a lot of bell cord and the animal taken on to Stafford, the end of the run. Next morning the train proceeded on its return trip, and when Lancaster was reached the crew lifted out the guard rails which held the steer, some stage planks were put up and the steer slid gracefully to the ground, none the worse for his free railroad trip, but evidently glad to get back home. The steer was driven into the stock pens and next day shipped to Cincinnati.

Snake Killing Cats of Cairo.

A native woman living in old Cairo was entering her house when, to her great terror, she perceived a snake of formidable dimensions, which had taken possession of the hearth during the woman's absence. The woman fled, leaving the door open. Her cat then appeared on the scene, entered, saw the cobra, put up its back and tail, spat and otherwise manifested its hostility and in turn went out. A few minutes afterward it returned in company with a second cat. After a similar exhibition both went out and returned with a third, and similarly went away, returning finally with a fourth. Considering that sufficient force had recruited to kill the snake, the four at once fell on the reptile, and after a short but fierce struggle the latter was literally torn to pieces. —Egyptian Gazette.

Both Correct.

A schoolmaster one day asked the duce of the school some very simple questions in arithmetic. He was surprised to find that he got the right answers, and when he had finished he said to the boy, "Correct, sit down."

"Now," said the schoolmaster, "see if you have sense enough to ask me some questions."

The boy pondered for a moment and then said, "Please, sir, what would three yards of calico cost if cotton was tuppence a reel?"

"I think you take me for a fool," said the schoolmaster.

"Correct; sit down!" returned the boy.

When to Wind Your Watch.

During the night your watch is quiet, as it were—that is, it hangs in your vest without motion or touch. If you don't wind it at night the mainspring is then relaxed instead of being in that condition during the day. By winding it in the morning the mainspring remains close and tight all day. It keeps the movement steady at a time when you are handling it, running about the city attending to your daily affairs. A relaxed mainspring at this time accounts for fine watches varying slightly.

Misquoted.

"It is surprising the way some supposedly intellectual people miss the point of a remark, and especially after they have heard the same one so often that it has become a household word," said some one. "For instance, take that much quoted phrase, 'but that's another story.' I was reading a lecture the other day, by a fairly well known man, who remarked, 'And, as Rudyard Kipling would say, 'that's another thing.''" —Detroit Free Press.

Her Mistake.

When Mrs. Siddons was acting in the "Grecian Daughter" her part was one night taken by an understudy. But the character of Isabella was a moving one, and an Irish lady present was almost hysterically affected by it.

"It is fortunate Mrs. Siddons is not acting tonight," said the gentleman beside her. "If this moves you so much you would hardly be able to bear that at all."

"Mrs. Siddons not playing!" cried the weeping lady. "I thought she was. I never should have cried if I hadn't."

—The wife of Capt. John Schaub, of the Pittsburgh fire department, has presented him with seven children during the last six years—two pairs of twins and one set of triplets. On the birth of the latter a message was set to President Roosevelt telling him there was no danger of race suicide as long as the Schaub family was around.

—Amos Martin, of Princeton, Pa., is the oldest citizen of the Keystone State. Within a short time he will celebrate his 107th birth and has lived in Western Pennsylvania for more than 75 years. He is a shoemaker by occupation and up to a few months ago worked at his trade. He retains all his faculties to a remarkable degree and has a wonderful retentive memory.

—Dr. J. W. Hill, a physician of South Bend, Indiana, is endeavoring to keep negro infants from turning black. He says that they are born white but the skin is more positive than that of any other human being and more pigment is thrown off to protect the body. By preventing this pigmentation he expects to develop a race of white negroes.

—Any young man who has never been in love ought to have money in the saving bank.

—Don't think because a man's word is as good as his bond that his bond is worth anything.

—Titled foreigners marry American girls in order to show their creditors that they have visible means of support. —Chicago News.

—Fads may come and fads may go but a hobby goes on forever.

—There are a number of two-faced women outside the freak museums.

—Every man is introduced to a lot of people who don't care to know him. —No man fully appreciates hash until after he has eaten dinner at a cooking school.

—If fault-finding were a paying occupation more people would be wealthy.

Manners in Business.

The value of brains in business cannot be overestimated, of course. But neither can the value of manners. Don't make the error of supposing brains are everything. You may have the best set of brains in the town, but if you haven't the manners of a gentleman nobody is going to appreciate you. Your manner is the outward indication of what you are within, in the estimate of most people, and if the manner is disagreeable few will take the trouble to examine into you any further.

The consensus of general opinion is that the man who goes about with porcupine quills as his manners hasn't any brains worth bothering about. Did you never notice that the men who employ large forces of intelligent people look at an applicant closely, ask a few seemingly unimportant questions and promptly employ or dismiss him? They don't sound his brain depth; they don't obtain his biography; they don't inquire into his social standing; they size him up from his manners, and if he is brass on the surface they don't look for gold within.

The employer knows that if an applicant's manner strikes him favorably it will also favorably strike people with whom he comes in contact in his work. And nobody knows better than a big business man that a favorable first impression means half the sale. People are apt to think that if there is any place where manners are of little consequence, it is in business, where cold calculation so largely takes the place of feeling. But the truth is that no where else are manners of such importance as in every-day dealings.

There is no capital and equipment any young man can have that will pay him better than good manners. There is no possible calling for which this does not better fit him. If he has brains, the world owes him something, but unless he has good manners he will have a hard time collecting it. —Kansas City World.

Strength.

Strength is one of the distinguishing attributes of a healthy man. In one of the most beautiful poetic flights known to literature, the inspired singer finds no finer figure to express the sun's majestic rising than "rejoicing like a strong man to run a race."

Who has not known such a man, the picture of health, hardy and athletic, suddenly begin to fail? At first he has a slight cough, which he dismisses at. Presently the cough becomes deep seated. The scales tell him he is losing flesh. A little later and the lungs bleed. He grows weaker and more and more emaciated. Each day sees some circumstance of his activities, until at last he does not leave the house, and friends shake their heads and say, "Poor fellow! Who would ever have believed it possible?"

But what are the doctors doing all this time? Doing their best probably, but usually doing no lasting good. The emaciation grows more marked, the weakness more apparent, until at last the sick man hears the sentence, "There's no hope."

It is just at this very point of hopelessness that the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proven the first step to health to many a sufferer. It cures the cough, stops the hemorrhage, heals the lungs, puts sound flesh upon the body, and sends the man back to the activities of life as strong as ever. It's a wonderful statement, but it is literally true, that "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured time and time again when all other means had absolutely failed to benefit.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. Persons suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is private and the confidence of the sick are guarded with professional privacy. The success of the methods and medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce, may be inferred from the fact that of the thousands treated by him and his assistant staff of nearly a score of physicians ninety-eight per cent. have been perfectly and permanently cured.

"A SURE CURE."

"I beg to state that I have used three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery since my correspondence with you, and find great improvement in my case," writes Mr. A. P. Novotny, of New York, N. Y., Box 1479. "I feel that I am in need of no more medical assistance. When I started to take your medicine I was very weak and had no appetite whatever. Now my condition is changed entirely. I do not cough at all, have gained eight pounds in weight, have recovered my healthy color, and my appetite is enormous. I can recommend your medicine to everybody who is in need of the same, as it is a sure cure, and is far more potent than any other medicine, and is superior to all similar remedies."

THE DOCTOR WAS WRONG.

"When I commenced taking your medicines, eighteen months ago, my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Corn L. Sunderland, of Chautauque, Calvert Co., Md. "At first I could not even walk across the room without pain in my chest. The doctor who attended me said I had lung trouble and that I would never be well again. At last I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' took it, and soon commenced to feel a little better, then you directed me to take both the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Favorite Prescription,' which I did. Altogether I have taken eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and twelve of the 'Favorite Prescription' and five vials of 'Pell's.' I am now almost entirely well, and do all my work without any pain whatever, and can run with more ease than I could formerly."

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- 74 acres in Rock Mills township, on Richland Creek, good dwelling.
- Half acre City Lot, front on Main Street, no improvements.
- 1 acre, with new dwelling, in city limits.
- 114 acres, near city limits, cleared, no improvements.
- 200 acres in Fork township, on Tug-aloo River, two dwellings.
- 100 acres in Williamstown township, improved, on Beaverdam creek.
- 400 acres in Oklawaha township, in Greenville Co., half in cultivation, 5 tenant dwellings, 50 acres of this is in bottom land.
- 700 acres in Hopewell township, on Six and Twenty Creek, 300 acres in cultivation, 2 good residences, 6 tenant dwellings, 40 acres in bottom land.
- 91 acres in Garvin township, on Three-and-Twenty Creek, good dwelling, barn, &c.
- 56 acres in Macon Co., N. C., 29 miles above Walhalla, on road to Highlands.
- Berry place, Varennes, 874 acres. 437 acres, Pendleton township, tenant houses and dwelling.
- 145 acres, Evergreen place, Savannah township.
- 90 acres in Fork township.
- 150 acres in Savannah township, well timbered, no improvements.
- 400 acres in Center township, Ocoee County, 100 cleared, balance well timbered, well watered, good mill site with ample water power.
- 65 acres in Pickens County.
- 174 acres in Hopewell township.
- 130 acres in Broadway township, improved.
- 230 acres in Fork township, on Seneca River, good dwellings, &c.
- 50 acres in Varennes township, near city limits.
- 800 acres in Anderson County, on Savannah River.
- 96 acres in Lowndesville township, Abbeville County.
- 84 acres in Corner township.
- 75 acres in Ocoee County.
- 75 acres in Pickens County.
- 152 acres in Rock Mills township, on Seneca River, 2 dwellings.
- 700 acres in Fork township.

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